

GLENN, BORN FIGHTER

NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

Has Become Widely Known as Result of War With Railroad Company—Called "Too Democratic" by His Enemies.

New York.—That Robert B. Glenn, governor of North Carolina, had the backbone to stick through a fight to the finish did not surprise those who knew him down in the Tar Heel state. Whatever his faults, a dislike for fighting had never been one of them.

When once he took the stand, right or wrong, that he would force the Southern railway to obey the new state law limiting the passenger rate to 2 1/2 cents a mile, only strangers, political adversaries and corporation lawyers foretold any outcome but victory, at least temporary, over the railroad interests and the federal courts.

Glenn had fought to get the Democratic nomination for governor in 1905, forcing the support of the party politicians by appealing directly to the voters in a campaign covering every corner of North Carolina, and then he had pressed his case against the Republican nominee so energetically that he carried the state by its full Democratic plurality, barely less than 50,000, although in recent years there has been a tendency toward Republicanism, by reason of the growing manufacturing interests.

Besides, nearly everybody in the state had heard his promise after the election.

"I have an ambition," he had said, "to show North Carolina that a governor can do something besides pardon criminals."

With this assurance, and knowing his fighting instincts, people around him were expecting "something to drop" at the first opportunity. That opportunity came when the Southern railway refused to obey the rate law.

Because of it, whether his side is good or bad, his arguments sound or faulty, Glenn of North Carolina has



GOV. R. B. GLENN.

North Carolina Executive Who Won Rate Fight with Railroad.)

come to be one of the most talked about men in the United States.

Long before Glenn got to be governor, he learned how to fight. As he grew older, however, his combative instincts were limited to the courtroom and the campaign. In both he has been rarely a loser.

Incidentally, he served his present foe, the Southern railway, as an assistant division counsel less than five years ago. He also represented the Western Union Telegraph company and other corporations. It was no secret at the time of his election, that the Southern and the rest of the corporations rejoiced over his success. They thought he was on their side.

Gov. Glenn was born in Rockingham county, on Aug. 11, 1854. His father, a farmer, well-to-do and sprung from an old family, was killed in the civil war. His mother, who was a woman of both culture and common sense, mortgaged the farm to send her son to college.

He attended a high school at Leaksville and went to Davidson college. After that he took the law course at the University of Virginia.

From the time of his marriage to Miss Nina Deaderick in Knoxville, Tenn., on Jan. 8, 1878, Mr. Glenn practiced law in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Glenn was elected to the state legislature in 1881. That was his first trial at politics, and he has been at it continuously ever since. His term as solicitor, an officer who corresponds to district attorney in New York, except that several counties are covered, was in 1886. He was a Grover Cleveland elector in 1884 and 1892, and Mr. Cleveland appointed him a United States district attorney.

A side interest, meanwhile, was the state militia, and Glenn helped to up-bull the Winston-Salem riflemen, holding commissions as captain and major between 1890 and 1893.

Even his bitterest enemies call him honest. That he has enemies has been attributed to his extreme democratic manner. "Too little dignity," one used in referring to him.

Always clean-shaven, almost bald, weighing slightly less than 200 pounds, and standing just under six feet, Glenn is the picture of sociability, almost jollity. He talks well, and seems to like people, though he has the reputation of neither entertaining nor being entertained before he was governor. He has no hobbies in the way of diversions, unless long walks may be catalogue.

STATUE WITH ODD HISTORY.

Ancient Product of Sculptor's Art Wrecked by Soldiers.

Washington.—One of the most valuable and remarkable statues in the United States is owned by Mr. Lot Flannery, the well known sculptor, whose studio is on B street, west side of the capitol grounds.

For many years this ancient production of the sculptor's art has stood immediately opposite the entrance to Mr. Flannery's studio, and has been the subject of inquiry from thousands. Headless, armless, broken and defaced, the statue gives evidence of the wonderful and masterly skill of the sculptors who produced masterpieces



Statue as it is today.

of works of art before the time of Christ, for there is undisputed evidence that this statue is the work of ancients.

Many years ago Commodore Boyle, of the United States navy brought the statue from Athens, Greece, where for more than 2,000 years it had escaped the despoiling hand of the barbarian and other invaders of that ancient city. The commodore secured an authentic history of the work of art and valued it as one of the treasures gathered in his travels throughout the world. He kept the statue for several years and then presented it to his brother, Dr. Boyle, one of the men who made White Sulphur Springs, Va., famous as a watering resort for the wealthy people of the United States.

The statue, then unbroken and beautiful, was securely placed over the main entrance to the large hotel which was owned and managed by Dr. Boyle. Having for untold generations originally graced the front of some Greek temple, it now looked down season after season on the modern social gaiety of a popular American resort. Dr. Boyle received numerous offers from rich patrons to purchase it, but all of these he declined to consider, as he knew its history and its value.

The statue remained over the hotel entrance until the breaking out of the civil war. A number of union soldiers were camped near the Springs and the spirit of having a "little fun" occupied a good portion of their camp life, active warfare not having set in. One day a crowd of the soldiers decided to pull down the "lady in scant raiment." With a long rope they lassoed the head of the valuable statue and with a strong pull it was toppled over and fell to the hard stone pavement, breaking off the head, arms, a portion of the drapery and otherwise damaging it. Not satisfied with this the soldiers rolled it to the large lawn and set it in position as a target for rifle practice. To this day the once beautiful sculpture shows where the leaden missiles from hundreds of rifles and muskets marred its smooth surface.

When the war closed Dr. Boyle had the broken statue boxed and shipped to Washington, where it again became the property of his brother, Commodore Boyle had the broken statue boxed and shipped to Washington where it again became the property of his brother, Commodore Boyle. Mr. Flannery, the sculptor, was on terms of friendship with Commodore Boyle and succeeded in getting possession of the statue and having it removed to the yard which surrounds his studio.

Word Derivations.

"Cow juice" is a slang term for butter in many parts of the United States. But the word "butter" itself almost certainly means something very like that by derivation. It is true that Pliny considered "butyrum" to be a Scythian word, but it seems clear that it was really Greek—from "bous," a cow, and "turos," cheese, and meant literally "cow-cheese." "Buttery," by the way, has nothing to do with butter, in spite of appearances, just as "pantry" has no connection with pans. The latter is the storing place of bread ("panis"), and the former is the late Latin "botaria," the place of the "butts" or casks.

Herr Krupp's Grandson.

Bertha Krupp, Germany's richest heiress, married for love, and hence her success as a maternity makes a romantic world glad that all goes well with her and her boy. By the time he is a man and comes into his inheritance of a business now greatly enriched by reason of its success in making weapons of war, will inventors and aerial navigators have altered the output of his factories? Or will successive councils at The Hague have forced the conversion of industry at Essen into a manufactory of plowshares and reaping hooks, metaphorically?

OLD BRUTON CHURCH

LONGEST IN CONTINUOUS USE IN UNITED STATES.

Gifts from President Roosevelt and King Edward to Mark Celebration of Three Hundredth Anniversary of Establishment.

Richmond, Va.—October of the present year will be memorable in the history of old Bruton Parish church, in Williamsburg, Va., because of the announcement made a year ago that King Edward of England will present to the church a Bible and President Roosevelt a lectern in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of permanent English civilization with the English church on this continent.

October has been chosen as the most appropriate month of the tercentennial year for the presentation because the general Episcopal convention will be held in this city that month. Dignitaries of the church will journey to the old capital on October 5, when the presentation ceremonies will take place.

The lectern which is to be the gift of President Roosevelt has been completed and accepted. It is the work of J. Stewart Barney, of New York, and is to support the Bible which will be the gift of King Edward. Rising from a symbolic base is the angel of peace, whose upraised hands and folded wings support the desk of the lectern. The figure stands on a globe, with one foot resting on Great Britain and the other on the United States. The globe in turn is supported by the British lion on one side and the American eagle on the other. Between these figures is the coat of arms of the English Washington family.

Each of the three tablets at the base of the lectern bears an inscription.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was authorized to select the Bible, which



Lectern Presented to Bruton Parish Church by President.

will be especially and appropriately bound and inscribed. This mark of royal esteem is to be presented to Bruton church in view of the fact that Bruton is the official successor of the church in Jamestown, of which until recently nothing was to be seen except the old tower. The old Jamestown church has been completely restored during the present summer, as has also Bruton Parish church.

While the Jamestown church in the course of the years had disappeared altogether, except for the tower, Bruton church remains to-day as it appeared 200 years ago, the recent restoration being confined entirely to the inside of the edifice.

King Edward will be personally represented at the presentation ceremonies by the English ambassador to the United States. The president will also attend.

Bruton Parish church is the second oldest in the United States and the oldest in point of continuous use. It was the court church of colonial Virginia from 1699 to the revolution. Here, in silk panoplied pews, worshiped the colonial governors, two of whom lie buried in the aisle of the church. And here, in that part of the church bought and paid for by the Virginia house of burgesses, worshiped Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Henry, Marshall, Mason, Tyler, Bland, Lee and many others.

The present church was built in 1715, during the rectorship of the Rev. Commissary Blair, official representative in Virginia of the Lord Bishop of London and the founder and first president of the College of William and Mary. The work of restoration, which is now completed, leaves unchanged the exterior of the church, but the interior, which was changed and distorted by architectural and social conditions which no longer exist, has been restored to its ancient form and architecture, the present completed church conforming as nearly as may be, both inside and outside, to the exact appearance the structure presented 200 years ago. The whole is intended to be transmitted to the following generations as it was planned and used by the founders of the colony.

A FENCE OF GUN BARRELS.

Ancient Government Arms Ornament a Georgetown, Va., Home.

Washington.—Historic old Georgetown, Va., lays claim to the only fence in the world built of gun barrels, and there is little reason to doubt that this claim will go undisputed.

More than half a century ago there lived in Georgetown a lock and gunsmith named Reuben Daw, whose shop was on M street, in the business section. His large shop was packed with all kinds of pistols, guns and knives, which he had bought at different times, and many a trusty firearm bought from him may yet be found in the old homes of Georgetown. These old citizens will say: "I bought this gun from Reuben Daw before the war, and she's as good and true as the day I bought it."

There are old citizens who will remember the armory established at



Fence made of Gun Barrels.

Harper's Ferry by the United States. Here was made the first breech loading rifle, but which proved rather tricky and dangerous weapons. Other makes of guns were turned out at the arsenal to take the place of the Hall rifles, and these were called in and stored.

The government decided to dispose of the worthless guns at the armory, and a public auction was held. Reuben Daw, the Georgetown gunsmith, attended the sale and bought a large number of the guns, having them shipped to his home. He sold a few of them and then decided that he would utilize the stock on hand in building a fence around his two houses at the corner of Twenty-eighth and P streets, he then occupied the residence immediately on the northwest corner. Mr. Daw took the barrels from the stocks, and placed in the end of each barrel a forked fancy topping, thus making upright iron and steel pickets about as substantial and attractive as any used in building the fences around the old mansions in Georgetown. He had the posts and other portions of the fence manufactured to order, and with his own hands he did the larger part of the work in putting up his gun-barrel fence, which to-day is in almost perfect condition.

On some of the old barrels may yet be seen the sights, but most of them have been broken off by souvenir hunters, as have also been taken away many of the top pieces. The two splendid brick and stone dwellings are occupied by the families of Charles and Edward Daw, sons of the man who built the historic fence.

NOISE SUPPRESSION HER FAD

Mrs. Rice Goes Abroad to Study European Municipal Regulations.

New York.—Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, president of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, sailed for Southampton the other day. She was accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Dorothy, Marion and Marjorie.

While abroad Mrs. Rice will study



MRS. ISAAC L. RICE. (President of Society for Suppression of Noise.)

European municipal regulations for the suppression of noise. She will return to this country in time to attend the first fall meeting of the anti-noise society, to be held the first Monday in October.

Grow Trees.

All the forestry in Great Britain that amounts to much is done by the owners or managers of the great estates. But it seemed to be agreed that there was a good deal of land in Scotland that would grow trees and that would grow no other marketable crop. And Mr. Burns expressed his personal opinion that there ought to be a British school of forestry. That looks like a plausible proposition, when taken in connection with the fact that Great Britain raises \$15,000,000 worth of merchantable timber and imports \$150,000,000 worth.

TAUGHT BY UNCLE SAM

OLD TREASURY OFFICIALS WIN SUCCESS IN BANKS.

More Than One Employee of Government's Financial Department Has Entered Some Big Institution and "Made Good."

Washington.—Uncle Sam's financial system must be sound, for the men who hold prominent treasury positions are most sought after material. The department of which Mr. Cortelyou is now the head, has developed into a sort of breeding place for chieftains of the great banks of the country.

From the time a man becomes secretary of the treasury or even gains one of the assistant places, he becomes a marked man on part of the big financial institutions.

Immediately they all want him, and he must be liberally supplied with cash and patriotism to refuse the kind of offers they make. Salaries they extend far outclass the comparatively modest payment that Uncle Sam allows. It is small wonder, therefore, that one by one they succumb and quit Washington for New York, Chicago and other financial centers.

The recent selection of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, to be president of the strong Commercial bank of Chicago, is an instance of this tendency. Perhaps the directors figured that if he were skillful enough to make money for Uncle Sam, he ought to know how to take care of it for them. Hence the election.

Despite his ability, Mr. Roberts might never have come to this preferment but for the prominence that political life gave him.

This is a good practical argument for a young man to get into politics, and act honestly in the public service, not for the immediate return, but for the chances it will make for him with big financial interests where a salary of \$25,000 is considered very modest.

The man whom Mr. Roberts succeeds made his fame in Washington. He was James H. Eckies, comptroller



FRANK A. VANDERLIP. (Vice President of National City Bank, New York.)

of the treasury under President Cleveland. He resigned in 1898 to accept the presidency of the Commercial bank, and he held the post to the time of his death recently.

Another comptroller of the treasury, Edward S. Lacey, looked to Chicago like the kind of stuff to which financiers are made, and he was attracted from Washington to assume control of the Bankers' National bank. This was 15 years ago, but his services have become so valuable that to-day he is still in charge, but at a much increased salary over the figure he was paid when he first came from Washington.

Frank A. Vanderlip, once a machinist, later a newspaper man, who first came into prominence as the business associate of Lyman Gage, is another example of a United States treasury official taken from the public service because a private corporation needed his work.

A place had to be especially created for him in the National City Bank of New York, famous as the institution from which the Standard Oil company handles its banking business. This bank has a capital of \$25,000,000, and its deposits are eight times as great, which makes it the leading financial institution of the United States. The office of vice president, formerly merely an honorary title, was developed into a place second only in power to the president for Mr. Vanderlip.

In his change from Uncle Sam to a private corporation as an employer Mr. Vanderlip followed the lead of his old chief, Lyman H. Gage, former secretary of the treasury.

Gage, when appointed to the place of President McKinley, was highly rated in Illinois as a financier of first rank, but the remainder of the country, while it knew his name, had never ranked him among the giants.

But from the time he took hold of the nation's finance he found himself a much-sought for man, and eventually he capitulated, and took the presidency of the United States Trust company.

The man who came after Mr. Gage in the high office of guardian of the country's cash, Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, had an experience much similar to that of Mr. Gage.

Just Any Man.

Miss Gaddie—She says she will never marry until her ideal comes to her and says: "I love you."

Miss Gaddie—Yes, I know.

Miss Gaddie—But what is her ideal?

Miss Knox—A man, of course.—Philadelphia Press.

BISHOP OF LONDON IS COMING.

Dr. Ingham to Attend Tercentennial of American Episcopacy.

London.—Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, lord bishop of London, has announced his intention of attending the three hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Episcopal church in America, which is to be held at Richmond, Va., in October. He will be accompanied by Rev. Dr. Henry Montgomery of London, secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Bishop Ingram has taken great interest in the progress of the Episcopal church in the United States and has watched its growth with great



LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. (British Episcopal Prelate Who Will Visit the United States.)

pleasure. He will be one of the guests of honor, according to the invitation extended to him, and he is preparing an address to be delivered at the tercentennial. Bishop Ingram is a high churchman.

Dr. Montgomery was brought from Tasmania, where he held a bishopric, to become the secretary of the great English religious society for the spreading of gospel teachings throughout the world. He has held the office of secretary for six years and under his direction the organization has increased tremendously. While he was bishop of Tasmania it is said he traveled 180 days a year on horseback visiting his many parishes and looking for the development and extension of the church in miners' camps and new settlements.

PERSIAN TOWER OF SILENCE.

Place Where Dead Are Laid Rarely Seen by White Man.

London.—The accompanying picture is made from a photograph taken on the flat roof of a Parsi "Tower of Silence" in central Persia, where the Parsis dispose of their dead. It is very rarely that a white man has the opportunity of seeing the interior of a tower of silence, indeed, once it is dedicated, not even a living Parsi may enter.

The tower is built of mud upon a rocky hill, and whitened inside and out with "gatch," a sort of native lime, much used in all Persian buildings. The doorway is built half way up the massive wall. It is made of a single block of native granite, turning on a pivot, and is only about four feet by three and a half feet. The tower shown here was finished and dedicated in April, but the doorway has since been destroyed by the Moham-



Where Parsis Dispose of Their Dead.

medans, who did considerable damage to the tower itself as well. Therefore, before it can be used for burial it must be ceremoniously cleansed and rededicated.

The interior is paved with granite slabs, on which the bodies of the dead are laid. The two outer circles consist of 86 slabs, and there are five circles with narrow footways in between each circle. The inner circle has smaller slabs for children, numbering 45.

Fine Work on Botany.

What is probably the finest work on botany ever published has recently been issued from a Leipzig press to the order of the Brazilian government. It consists of 40 volumes, comprising 130 parts, with 20,733 pages, dealing with 40,000 species of flora found in Brazil. The work was begun in 1819 by Martius and has been built up by no less than 45 authors.